

New York Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1913.

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THE PILOT'S JOB.

In this new case of "dropping the pilot" is Chairman McCombs going to repeat the experience of Colonel Harvey without showing equal forbearance in forgiving and forgetting manners? It is to be hoped not.

For many long months Colonel Harvey in the face of rebuffs has persevered in loyalty and refused to let anything divert him from making Mr. Wilson President until Mr. Wilson is actually President. Now his work is done, his disinterestedness is justified, his judgment and prophetic instinct are vindicated. He can properly declare his independence and take his place in the ranks of the severely impartial critics.

But not so Mr. McCombs. His work of making Mr. Wilson President is, indeed, also done, but as chairman of the national committee he has a President on his hands. Apparently he cannot use him as he wishes, and the sting of ingratitude is sharp, but Mr. McCombs should remember that this is a new era. Even in the old days it was hard enough for a national chairman to get all his commitments redeemed at the White House. Such devoted friends as President McKinley and Mark Hanna had a sharp difference on that score. President Wilson is the exponent of more austere notions than were then prevalent. He himself is more austere, which does not necessarily mean that he is more high minded. Mr. McCombs managed his campaign knowing well his character and temperament. He should not have made risky commitments. He should realize that he has not organized a "day of triumph" but a "day of dedication" and quietly dedicate himself and the party machinery to supporting the President's policies without concerning himself over the distribution of the leaves and fishes. This is not the age for the reign of the party chairman. Pilots, anyhow, are taken on board to be dropped.

THE EMANCIPATION.

A brave sight was our gallant Governor carolling up Pennsylvania avenue with his mane aloft and his hat in the air. Not Henry of Navarre, nor the "Little Corporal," nor "General" Rosalie Jones was a greater figure of self-confidence and courage and good cheer.

Yet now, only a few short hours later, he lies drooping and mournful in the "People's House" at Albany. Worst of all, he is silent—a sign that strikes terror to the hearts of those who know him and love him. Oh, for a return of that artless prattle that so short a while ago charmed and amused a whole state!

Only our ever, ever hopeful friend "The World" sees a rosy side to this picture of desolation. "Sulzer's emancipation" it cries with somewhat feverish happiness. Now that he is rejected by Hearst, by Wilson, by Murphy, "this place in history is secure," it is proclaimed.

We should hardly care to contradict this last assertion. But Governor Sulzer may well be forgiven if he fails to respond to this acclamation and to feel keenly the joys of "emancipation." A discarded jack-in-a-box with a broken spring, tossed into the corner, would hardly be in a worse position to appreciate the blessings of liberty.

THAW'S LEGISLATURE, TOO?

Thaw goes back to Mattheawan with the threat that application will be made for another writ of habeas corpus as soon as the present scandal over the alleged bribery dies out. This is fair warning to the bench. The exploration of the state to find that "soft head" which the state Bar Association predicted would in the end be found will be kept up while the Thaw money lasts and until the state adopts laws which will stop the courts and the administration of justice from being made the plaything of rich nabobs.

Before the next Thaw application is made the Legislature should pass acts that will end this travesty. Let the Legislature make it so that an insane criminal with money cannot put the state to the expense of \$20,000 or so every time the whim seizes him. Let the Legislature pass laws which will render it unnecessary to try the whole issue of sanity over again from the beginning every time an incarcerated man demands a retrial. Sane men cannot waste the time of the courts and the money of the public in having the same issue tried over and over again. An insane man should have no special privilege. Nor should it be necessary to summon and examine the same witnesses over and over again once their testimony is on the records.

The Thaw money can change Thaw's custodians and weaken, if not corrupt, the administration of his prison asylum. It is seen at state Bar As-

sociation meetings, where the question of stiffening the law to end the Thaw nuisance is being debated. Will the state Legislature make use of the "meal ticket"? Or will it pass the bills necessary to save the state from further shame?

ANARCHISTS AND PROUD OF IT.

There are some labor organizations which, like the Bourbons, forget nothing and learn nothing. They still live in the darkness of the brutal early days of English unionism, when the laborer was taught that society was organized by his enemies and that his hand must be against every other man because every other man's hand was against him. That is the anarchist conception persists, and it is due to the perverse and anarchistic belief among some labor unions that they and their officials are exempt from judgment under the ordinary codes of law and morals.

It would be hard otherwise to account for the action of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers in re-electing as its president a man convicted in the federal courts of conspiring to promote the McNamara dynamiting outrages. The judge who sentenced Ryan could find no extenuating circumstances in his case and gave him seven years in the penitentiary—the longest sentence given to any of the union officials implicated in the McNamara crimes. Probably few of the ironworkers who have now voted to "vindicate" Ryan would care to apply in everyday life the practice of dynamiting neighbors with whom they happened to have business differences. Ryan may be himself in ordinary social intercourse a man of peace and moderation, with no wish to defy the laws which protect property and person. But he has been convicted of breaking these laws in his official capacity, and the willingness of his followers to condone his crimes because they were committed in the association's supposed interest is an abominable perversion of the natural instincts of justice and conscience.

Most organizations which wish to retain public respect pay some outward deference to existing standards of honorable conduct. They try to seem law-abiding, even if they are not. The American Federation of Labor, with which the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers is allied, has taken no action against that association, on the ground that the men convicted acted only as individuals and probably misinterpreted the sentiment of their followers. But that plea of avoidance will no longer hold. The ironworkers have frankly advertised their insensibility to crimes perpetrated with their funds and under their name. They are willing to be considered in their organized capacity as enemies of law and order. The public now knows exactly where they stand.

But will Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, who publicly disavowed sympathy with the McNamara crimes and with the individuals who instigated them, allow this anarchistic association to affiliate longer with the body of which he is the head? The re-election of Ryan is a direct incitement to dynamiting. It says to the labor unionist: "Blow up the non-union job and organized labor will stand by you." It is different from standing by the accused dynamiter with funds for his defense before his trial and before his guilt has been legally established. It is standing by him after his trial and conviction. What will Mr. Gompers do about it?

THE WASHINGTON DISGRACE.
All the testimony before the Senate committee confirms the worst reports of the disgraceful scenes that attended the suffrage parade. There was neglect at the head. There was neglect and worse on the part of the rank and file of the police. Hoodlums not only flourished unrebuked, but seem actually to have been assisted by certain officers.

That such treatment should have been accorded an orderly parade in the capital of the nation is a source of especial regret. The eyes of the country are on Washington, and the District owes a very real duty to set an example to the states and the cities. The severest punishment must be visited on every guilty member of the force—regardless of rank.

In expressing this view The Tribune considers that it is only stating the desire of every fair minded American man and woman. Despite the truculent attitude of certain suffragists—of which the letter of Miss Maud Malone in another column is a fair example—the cause of woman's suffrage has no difficulty in obtaining a full and respectful hearing in this country. The question has everywhere been considered, debated and decided on its merits, according to the judgment of the several communities.

The treatment accorded the suffragists at Washington is a rare and unique piece of discourtesy and insult. It is no more typical of the general attitude of the public toward suffragists than are Miss Malone's views typical of the American cause, we are glad to believe.

GREEK AND TURK.
The Greeks seem to be "making good" on land. Yanina was one of the three Turkish cities which were closely beleaguered when the armistice was declared and which the allies demanded the surrender of as part of the scheme of peace. The Montenegrins have been ineffectually thundering at the gates of Scutari, and the Bulgars and Serbs have not "got much farther" at Adrianople. But the Greeks have carried Yanina by storm and thus made good their title to the chief fortress of Epirus.

There is bitter irony in the report that simultaneously with this brilliant victory on land the Greeks suffered a sickening loss at sea. If the story is true the campaign in the Thracian Chersonese has received a serious setback. The reproach falls upon Greece, since they were Greek ships which were destroyed and since the Greek navy was supposed to be dominantly guarding those waters, though the chief loss of soldiers falls upon Serbia. The campaign on the peninsula may thus be

delayed a little, though we should not expect to see it altogether baffled.

But perhaps the most suggestive feature of the case is the shrewd observation that the capture of Yanina places Greece in a much stronger position to deal with Bulgaria in distributing the spoils of war. There is in that an intimation of the danger that old rivalries among the Balkan powers will flame up again and that the twenty-five years' treaty among those states may not assure entire immunity from jealousies and friction. Time has been when one Balkan power would work with Turkey against another. It may be that something of that disposition will remain vital and will manifest itself in the making of peace.

LOVES MURPHY; OUT OF A JOB.

C. Gordon Reel was appointed State Superintendent of Highways when the Dix system of "businesslike" organization for the Highways Department was adopted. He was as good as the Governor responsible for them. He goes, Governor Sulzer removing him as a result of what the Carlisle investigation disclosed, and the system will soon follow.

In a confidential mood Reel told how he "just loved Murphy." "Reel" pays rolls in his department and the excessive cost of road building under his administration seemed to prove that he did not wisely but too well. Give Governor Sulzer one credit for removing a man who "just loves Murphy." And he will be entitled to another if he appoints a successor who just doesn't love Murphy.

SIMPLE MATHEMATICS.

There seems to us a great deal of unnecessary excitement over the call paid by Mr. Charles F. Murphy and his friends upon President Wilson.

If the call is viewed as a social event its importance can be well expressed by the simple and satisfactory mathematical symbol of "zero."

The one objection that will perhaps be made to this calculation is that it leaves no satisfactory way to express the political importance of the event. This is, however, a clear mistake. For that aspect of the call there is, of course, the ingenious mathematical conception of "minus zero."

ROMANOFF TERCENTENARY.

The celebration of the tercentenary of the Romanoff dynasty, which began on Thursday and will continue for some time, commands from the world at large scarcely a tithe of the attention which has been given to other anniversaries—say the Victorian Jubilee. Probably Russia is not grieving over that. She is plenty big enough to have a big celebration all of her own, without the assistance of any one else.

The occasion is, however, worthy of world-wide notice. To America it has its special appeal. Russia and we have had strange relations; at times offensively fraternal and at times almost bitterly antagonistic; probably with unwarranted exaggeration at both extremes. It was against Russia that the Monroe Doctrine was first directed, and less than half a century later we acclaimed her as our best friend in Europe. Just now there is a cold fit to the paradoxical likeness between the autocracy and the democracy. America and Russia are singularly alike in the desire and determination to manage their own domestic affairs as they please, with little regard for the wishes of other nations; hence these bickerings.

To-day, however, we will think of the good that has been in the Romanoff line, and the friendship that has existed between the two nations; and offer to the latest and best of the Romanoff sovereigns and to the empire which he rules America's congratulations and good wishes.

ONE IS ENOUGH.

Mr. Bryan has explained that his remarks to the employees of the State Department about tenure were "largely jocose." They were taken very seriously in some quarters and started a good deal of wild-eyed speculation.

The new Secretary of State has never been known as a master of the facetious, and he is too old to plunge rashly into that field now. Humorists have to be caught young. Besides, the new regime is already equipped with a high grade expert, the Hon. Champ Clark, whose "joke" about the annexation of Canada echoed around the continent a couple of years ago. One humorist in Democratic inner councils is certainly enough.

RAISING THE NIAGARA.

Every patriotic nerve in the land must thrill at the thought that Perry's brig, the Niagara, is again afloat. It was a few months short of a century ago that the little vessel won her fame in one of the decisive battles of our wars, and her story and that of her intrepid commander have been among the precious possessions of succeeding generations of Americans. No contrast could be greater than that between the circumstances of her battle on a summer sea and her re-emergence through the ice of the winter-bound lake, unless it be that between the ship of a century ago and her successors in the navy of to-day.

A sailing brig of 29 feet beam, 110 feet over all, carrying two long 12-pounders and eighteen short 32's—that was all; with Perry on her deck and Lawrence's "Don't give up the ship!" streaming from her masthead. Yet she was as important as the Olympia at Manila or the Oregon at Santiago, for she won, against a veteran of Trafalgar, the battle which decided the fate of the West. It was strange that she won, with her crew "a motley set, blacks, soldiers and boys." It was strange that she lasted so long in the waters of the lake, seeing that the oak, chestnut and pine of which she was built was not even seasoned, timbers being cut in the forest and placed in her frame the same day. But she had a host in her young master commandant, and there are sometimes processes of preservation, as of decay, which are not easily explicable.

As an incident prefatory to the celebration of the centenary of the ending of that war and of the century of peace the raising of the ship is not unifying. No hateful nor hostile emotions are excited by the sight of her venerable hull, but only reverence for and exultation over the manhood which inhabited her on that memorable September day, a manhood to which Britain as well as Yankee will now pay tribute. "We have met the enemy and they are ours," wrote Perry on the back of an old letter, with his cap for a desk. "Captain Perry has behaved in a most humane and attentive manner," reported the commander of the vanquished squadron. Heroism and humanity were hand in hand, and the sequel for a century has been peace.

Putting these observations and statistics together, we can come to but one conclusion, and that is that our urbanism is excessive, and excessive urbanism, obeying a natural law from which there is no escape, increases the cost of living and prepares the way for decadence." Of the farmer's life Mrs. Oppenheim observes: "He is his own boss, is working for himself, has no fear of bankruptcy and has fresh air and sunshine, and is as nearly independent as any one can be in the present highly organized state of society." The writer adds that she knows of "no better gospel for all patriots than 'Love thou the land.' In fact, in it are contained the four gospels of patriotism."

That man will come back to public office," said the off-hand prophet. "Don't you know that he has sung his swan song?" "Yes, but that swan song idea is a nature fallacy. Political nature history shows that the swan has an inordinate appetite for encore."—Washington Star.

MUDGUARDS FOR PASSERSBY
The Splashing Automobile Receives Some Sound Criticism.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: I was delighted to read what you had to say upon "Mudguards for Passersby," and I sincerely hope, as a sufferer, that you will take up the case of the passersby.

I have been twice covered with mud and oil from the crown of my hat to the bottom of my skirt, and no redress or even the slightest pretence of an apology. A few mornings ago a friend came in and was covered from her hat down to her feet with this vile mud, her face and neck being smeared with the filth thrown on her.

Please continue your work and see if anything can be done with drivers who are utterly without feeling or decency. I trust that the example of Paris will be followed here, and that shortly.

M. JARVIS.
New York, March 6, 1913.

A PLEA FOR MILITANCY

To the Editor of The Tribune.
The experience of the women paraders in Washington proves just one thing. That is: If men are anti-suffragists they are equally brutal to suffragettes, whether they are Englishmen, Americans or Turks. I, for one, am glad of what happened in Washington. Our suffrage women need just such a lesson. For months they have repeated again and again, "Militancy is justifiable in England where women are brutes, but American women will not need to use such methods. American men will give us the ballot without our fighting for it." Monday's experience makes it impossible for honest women to say this again.

By the testimony of reliable witnesses American anti-suffrage men tore the clothes off of the women paraders, spit at them and subjected them to actual physical insult. English anti-suffrage men have done no worse. The violence was not confined to one section of Washington society. Drunken street men, Congressmen and the "broadcloth mob" forgot their artificial social differences in their attack on woman suffragists.

I notice a tendency among suffragists to attribute all of this violence to poor classes of men. To do so betrays a lack of knowledge of the forces fighting against us. Things are things whether they live in lodging houses on Fifth avenue or on the Bowery. And in Washington there were as many rich thugs as poor ones against us. As suffragettes come more and more into the open they must expect this treatment. Tyranny never allows itself to be attacked without fighting back. It is militant. While we were suffragists we were harmless. As soon as we became suffragettes all the corrupt forces in both high and low places attacked us. Their first open attack on militants was when I organized the first suffrage parade in the United States in 1908. The police, acting for these forces, tried to break up our parade. But we went ahead and marched in spite of them, five thousand men and women marching with us.

To all suffragettes who think Monday's occurrence is welcome. The fight is on and we are smoking the enemy out of his hole.
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THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The disappearance of the celluloid collar in Texas has caused much perturbation among some of the members of the Legislature in the Long State. One member told the Legislature that unless some law was passed the celluloid collar, which was a most democratic institution, would disappear entirely from Texas. Commenting on this sad state of affairs, "The Galveston News" says: "Celluloid collars, as despisable as the cultured Texan thinks them, are unspeakably significant. They represent the democracy of the hickory shirt period of the nation's incipient greatness. To the Jacksonian Democrat there is a quality of commonality in the hard collar that can be laundered while being worn which makes it truly emblematic. Let the Legislature rush to the rescue!"

Flanagans—Oh! mademoiselle, pour vivre auprès de vous, je sacrifierais tout, parents, honneur, profession, fortune. Alors, qu'est-ce qui me restera?—Le Masque de Fer dans Le Figaro.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS.
When A was running state affairs B didn't like his style.
And revolved with a strength
That won out after while.
When B took charge of state affairs C didn't like his style.
And revolved with a strength
That won out after while.
Then D and E and F and G
And H and I and J
And K and L and M and N
And all the others—say,
When they have got to Z, by heck,
They'll have to stop a while,
Because there won't be any left
To revolute his style.
See?

W. J. LAMPTON.
"Have you any trouble naming the baby?"
"Not at all. We've only one rich relative of her sex."—Detroit Free Press.

When the new President of France made his first visit to the St. Antoine Hospital he learned that the 38 patients who had been treated last year in the alcoholic ward had 68 children and that of these 39 had died as infants and small children. Turning to the newspaper man who made the tour with him President Poincaré said: "Gentlemen, give that note of warning the widest publicity." In the laryngological department the President said: "Dr. Lermoyez, do you remember how you cured me a few years ago?" The doctor smiled but did not answer, and the President said: "I suppose I must tell the secret. Your cure treated me successfully when at the tender age of forty-eight I had whooping cough."

Judge—Why did you assault this man?
Organ Grinder—He abused da monk, your honor.
Judge—What did he do?
Organ Grinder—He talks rough to da monk; he tells him he looka like me—Boston Transcript.

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NEW YORK SOCIETY

Dinners and Bridge Chief Features for Next Fortnight.

Entertaining for the next fortnight will be confined pretty much to small luncheons, bridge parties and dinners, many of these affairs taking place daily. Last night Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman gave a small dinner at her house, in West 51st street, afterward taking her guests to the opera. Mrs. Walter Rutherford entertained the Dinner and Bridge Club, organized by Mrs. Herbert Parsons and Mrs. James Townsend, at her home, 40 Madison avenue. Dinners will be given this evening by Mrs. Hamilton McKim, Twombly at her house, on Madison avenue; by Mrs. A. Murray Young at her home, on Park avenue, and by Mrs. Robert C. Morris. Mrs. Morris's dinner is for Miss Hope Hamilton, and will be followed by a theatre party.

Miss Ethel Carow Roosevelt, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, will be married to Dr. Richard Derby, of this city, on Friday, April 1, in the Episcopal Church at Oyster Bay, Long Island. The ceremony will be followed by the reception at Sagamore Hill. On the following day Dr. Derby and his bride will sail for Europe. Among Miss Roosevelt's attendants will be Miss Cornelia London, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hutton London. The engagement of Miss Roosevelt and Dr. Derby was announced three weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould are receiving congratulations on the birth of a second daughter on Wednesday at their house, No. 1062 Fifth avenue. Mrs. Gould was Miss Annie Douglas Graham, daughter by a former marriage of Mrs. Hubert Vos. She was married on April 29, 1911, in St. Thomas's Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Monell and Mr. and Mrs. Eben Richards, of Tuxedo, have arrived in the city, and are at the Hotel Plaza for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian W. Robbins are booked to sail for Europe on March 15. The sewing class which works for the Italian Mission in Elizabeth street met yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. August Belmont, in East 34th street.

The class which sews for the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital met yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. Henry Mills Day, in East 44th street.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar left the city yesterday for Tuxedo, to stay a few days.
Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Edward S. Harkness and Miss Mary de Peyster Carey are among those who have taken tables for the auction bridge tournament to be held at the Ritz-Carlton on Tuesday afternoon for the benefit of the New York Women's League for Animals.

A concert will be held on Thursday afternoon at Aeolian Hall for the benefit of the night camp and social service auxiliaries of the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital. It is under the auspices of Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis and the social service committee, consisting of Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Henry P. Davidson and Miss Lucy Aldrich. The artists will be Miss Lilla Ormond, Miss Blanche Manley, Paul Reimers and Bonarios Grisman. Among the patronesses who have taken boxes are Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler, Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, Mrs. Richard Gambrell, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. George Jay Gould, Mrs. E. N. Breitling and Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Forbes McCreery, who arrived at the Ritz-Carlton early in the week from their country place at Fairfield, Conn., will sail for the West Indies on Wednesday. They will return to New York the middle of next month.

WASHINGTON.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, March 7.
At the White House.

Mrs. Wilson and the Misses Wilson met several guests by appointment in the White House this afternoon, and the young women, assisted by their house guests, poured tea in the Red Parlor, now used every afternoon for informal gatherings. A bright fire of logs burned on the hearth and lighted up the room, which is perhaps the "homiest" place on the first floor of the White House. In it are various cabinets and several portraits of former Presidents.

Quite a large party sat down to lunch

love God abstractly—you've got to love Him concretely. The similarity of thought is certainly more striking than that of the two words, "roots" and "rootage." Does it not show that men's thoughts often rise from the same source, as well as "follow such similar channels," as Dr. Gildersleeve says? It is only another evidence of the influence of the Bible on the thinking of great men.

CHARLES GILBERT MALLERY.
Rhinebeck, N. Y., March 6, 1913.

AS TO POLICEWOMEN

Could They Stand the Rigors of Patrol Duty?

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Of course it goes without saying that the Wagner committee will ignore Mrs. Belmont's recommendation that women be appointed on the police force. By the way, it is difficult to understand just why the committee called upon Mrs. Belmont for an expression of views in regard to the proper management of the Police Department, instead of upon Mrs. Macarthur, or Mrs. Dinkelspiel, or Mrs. Macarthur, who are more on rapport, so to speak, with the members of the force, and therefore better qualified to offer practical suggestions on the subject.

The policing of a city such as ours is